

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

1) **Find out** whether your bank makes loans to South Africa. A list of the more than 70 banks and details of the loans are available from CALC. Or ask your bank manager if your bank participates in loans to South Africa. Let us know what you find out—not all the banks and loans have been uncovered.

2) **Close** your account at any of the banks which make loans to South Africa. Tell the bank manager why. Send CALC copies of letter to and from the bank.

3) **Join together** with groups and individuals in your community to encourage others to withdraw their accounts and to meet with bank officers. Hand out this brochure, available from CALC, or use your own. Picket at banks which make loans to South Africa.

4) **Organize** a presentation on the bank campaign at your church, synagogue, or other group. Contact us for help.



I have withdrawn my account from the following bank: \_\_\_\_\_  
Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to be put in touch with a local bank campaign group

Enclosed in my contribution to CALC's human rights program:  
—\$100—\$50—\$25—\$15 Other:\$ \_\_\_\_\_

I would also like to become a member of CALC

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Checks payable to the Foundation For New Educational Projects are tax deductible.

**Clergy and Laity Concerned** is an action-oriented interfaith peace and justice organization with 44 chapters and affiliates in 23 states. Formed in 1965 to mobilize opposition to American intervention in Southeast Asia, CALC now works for an end to militarism, for human rights, for just food policies and for the fulfillment of U.S. responsibilities towards Southeast Asia.

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# STOP BANKING ON RACISM IN

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# SOUTH AFRICA



Clergy & Laity  
Concerned

## SOUTH AFRICA

White South Africans have the highest standard of living in the world. Black South Africans live in poverty. Per capita income is more than 10 times higher for whites than for blacks.

South Africa is completely segregated by law, under the *apartheid* system. 13% of the country is reserved for blacks, while 87%—including all the cities, industries, fertile farmland, and major mines—is legally the territory of the whites, who comprise only 16% of the country's population.

Blacks cannot vote, or join political parties or recognized unions. By law, the best jobs are reserved for whites. Black unemployment is well over 25%, while white unemployment remains at 1%. Education is compulsory and free for white children, while blacks must pay.

In recent years, the South African government has tried to crush all opposition to *apartheid*. In 1976, demonstrations spread throughout the country in which more than a thousand persons were killed by the police and the military. Thousands more were arrested. In October, 1977, all remaining organizations critical of the government were outlawed, including the Christian Institute. Steve Biko and many other leaders have been killed in prison.

## THE U.S. ROLE

In 1950, U.S. direct investment in South Africa totaled \$140 million. Since then, the figure has grown to nearly \$2 billion, while indirect investment is mostly in the form of loans from large and small commercial banks throughout the U.S. Most of these loans have gone directly to the South African government and its agencies.

While often failing to make loans to local neighborhoods in the U.S., these banks use the money we deposit to finance *apartheid*, the only legalized system of racial discrimination in the



## THE BANKS

More than 70 U.S. banks are known to finance *apartheid*. Some of the major ones are:

Calif:	Bank of America, Crocker National, Security Pacific, Wells Fargo
Georgia:	Citizens and Southern National
Illinois:	Continental Illinois, First National of Chicago
Mass.:	First National of Boston
Minnesota:	First National of Minneapolis, Northwestern National of Minneapolis
New York:	Chase Manhattan, Chemical, Citibank, Manufacturers Hanover, Morgan Guaranty
Ohio:	Central Cleveland, Cleveland Trust, Society National of Cleveland

## THE CAMPAIGN

Steve Biko, the murdered black South African declared:

"Heavy investments in the South African economy...serve to entrench the position of the minority regime."

In the U.S., the AFL-CIO and numerous labor unions, religious institutions and other groups have called for U.S. corporations and banks to end their activities in South Africa. A recent report of a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee concluded, in the words of the chairman, Senator Dick Clark (D-Iowa):

"United States corporate interests have strengthened the economic and military status quo in South Africa."

In response, Clergy and Laity Concerned along with other groups, organized a nationwide bank withdrawal campaign. Since the campaign began, millions of dollars have been withdrawn from banks known to make loans to South Africa. The UAW and the United Electrical Workers are among the unions which have resolved to not put their money in such banks. The National Council of Churches and other religious bodies have also voted to withdraw their accounts. The NAACP has called on its members to withdraw. Thousands of individuals have withdrawn their accounts, large and small, throughout the U.S.

Some banks have changed their policies in response to the pressure of the bank campaign. They have ended loans to the South African government, but *not* to private companies in South Africa, which are crucial for the *apartheid* economy. The goal of the campaign is for each bank to issue a clear policy statement that the bank will:

- 1) *not* make any new loans to South Africa,
- 2) *not* renew any previous loans to South Africa.

This would end participation in the U.S. Export-Import Bank's programs of financing trade with South Africa.